

Why Converted

Library-Burner
Answers a Protest.

The recent conversion of Mr. Marshall O. Waggoner, of Toledo, Ohio, from agnosticism to the advocacy of Christianity, and the burning of his infidel library, have aroused much controversy. He has been deluged with letters both endorsing and criticizing his change of belief. Mr. Otto Weinstein, of Rochelle, Ill., a most active agnostic, sent Mr. Waggoner a long letter of criticism, to which the new convert responded, vigorously upholding his faith in Christianity. The letters are as follows:

Dear Brother—To explain the existence and operations of this inscrutable universe—its life, its order, its harmony—some one in the dark ages, ignorant of nature, conceived the notion that a supreme personal agent was a logical necessity to create and manipulate this vast aggregation of worlds and systems; and then complacently made the affirmation that a gigantic being of some sort existed in nature who first created and now governs the universe. As long as the Bible was considered an infallible guide to this faith science and reason were subordinate to the church.

But since the advent of Voltaire, Paine, Channing, Parker and Ingersoll, the Bible has been regarded as an infallible guide to truth, even by the most brilliant minds within the church, and theism must now be subjected to the crucial test of science and reason or fall.

Infinite phenomena necessitate cause to produce them. A solitary cause cannot possibly be the factor to produce all the organic forms of matter on this globe, or all the other worlds, and attend to the gyrations, movements and infinite changes of other cosmic bodies at the same time. Omnipotence and omnipresence are words easy enough to speak, but nothing in nature corresponds with them. All mind is necessarily conditioned and limited, and in unfavorable conditions cannot exist.

The belief in personal immortality must be rejected for like reasons. All forms of matter are finite, begin and end; their constituents alone are eternal. Man is but a special form of matter. When this form is incinerated or disintegrated that particular form has vanished forever. Death is precisely what it appears, and what we know it to be—only this and nothing more. Believe what you know about it and you know all about it.

It is reasonable to believe that when man is dead he can still live. Can a man of the form, motion and function of the real man survive his own destruction and then be reconstructed instantly out of nothing? If made out of something, let the spiritualists tell us what.

Personally, I fear the present life and all its dread possibilities—not death. The conditions during the eternity after death being identical with the conditions before conception, why should I fear to die? Non-existence cannot possibly be in the least disagreeable.

My dear brother truth seeker, let me implore you to consider well before you consign to the flames the highest and noblest thoughts of the world. Yours, with esteem and affection,

OTTO WEINSTEIN.

Rochelle, Ill., August 14, 1899.

Dear Sir—In your letter you request me to give my opinion in plain terms of your open letter of recent date. I will in as terse and brief a manner as possible give you my plain views of the same.

Regarding the falsity and foolishness (as you assert) of the theologians in asserting that a God exists, you certainly cannot claim any right to make such a bold assertion. A lack of understanding or astuteness on your part to that end would be as humiliating and as far from reason as an attempt has been up to this writing to establish perpetual motion.

As to the ignorance of those who asserted that there was a great God possessed of infinite power over all the universe, you seem to leave us in total darkness as to the existence of any other power—agnostic and ingersollian. Pray tell us, forsooth, where is your great God of infidelity and secularism that borrows upon the infinite power which pervades all nature? And how can you or dare you presume to dispute the fact that the incomparable power, for which we have no better name than electricity, is not intimately and inseparably a part of the great divine power which "orthodox" scientists assert is the great creating, protecting and motive power that moves all the universe?

As to the persons and their opinions that are often quoted regarding the existence or non-existence of a great God, you have said nothing about the opinion of the Hebrew nation. They emphatically assert that there is a God—the same kind of a God that you, in your fruitless assertions, claim does not exist. The opinions of those agnostic writers and of yourself have nothing to do with the case. We want facts—not vague opinions.

Regarding your futile attempt at argument, you seem to be entirely destitute of anything, even a shadow of an argument. You pursue the well-known course of agnostics—alas! know-nothings in telling what you do not know and what you do not want to know, instead of what you do know.

You would, if possessed of the power, destroy all by your own pet, bottomless ideas, and from the debris thereof you would never be able to raise, Phoenix-like or otherwise, anything good, or much less, better.

Finally, after carefully perusing and considering your so-called pleadings in the case, I have arrived at the conclusion, unapologetically, that you have most shamefully failed in every sentence to make a point or point sufficient to constitute a case, and I shall most respectfully take leave to file a demurrer to your pleadings in the case. If you fail to understand what I mean by this, consult some good lawyer, who will inform you. Truly yours,

M. O. WAGGONER.

Toledo, Ohio, August 15, 1899.

GIFT OF A HEREFORD.

Yesterday in the offices of our attorney in Wichita there was a panic among the Pennsylvania Reports and the English Encyclopedia of Law. Chitty on Contracts was deserted, and somebody else on Torts and Dues Tecums fell into the coal scuttle. It all came about over Judge Wall presenting P. Campbell with Hereford's letter that had a police with lithograph trimmings. She is Lydia 5676, born May 25, 1860, breeder T. R. Wall, sire Roarer 5867, dam Rosemary 5761.

The documents in the case were as follows, exhibit "A" being a letter from Wall to Campbell, to wit and hereunto appended: "About two years ago in an unguarded moment I promised you a thoroughbred Hereford heifer when my small herd would grow sufficiently large to justify me in so doing. The time has arrived in which to make good the prom-

ise, which I now do, and this shall be a bill of sale, the consideration of which is the high regard I have for you and an acquaintance of twenty years. Lydia is of royal lineage, as is shown by the certificate of registration and pedigree herewith enclosed, and she carries with her all the points indicative of a noble ancestry. While she is somewhat English in her breeding yet to this I think you will entertain no objection from the standpoint of a Puritan, he is free and clear of incubation of any kind whatsoever; the outcups which formerly did business in Kansas have never had a chattel mortgage on the innocent Lydia, but her kindred have lifted many mortgages off Kansas farms."

Exhibit "B" being the exclamation of Mr. Campbell, yesterday evening, as he scratched his temple with a work on Nunc Pro Tunc, to-wit and as herein set forth: "I have practiced law with and before Judge Wall for twenty-one years. We have always been warm friends, and this is not the first kindness the Judge has shown me. He not only gave me a fine Hereford heifer, but he requested me to go to his pasture and take my pick, which I did. It was just like handing me seventy-five dollars, for that is what she is worth. Judge Wall is not only a good lawyer and a fine gentleman but also a warm and generous person and a good judge of cattle. I highly appreciate the gift."

Exhibit "C" being late report from Col. Henry Hill saying that Mr. Campbell before midnight had made three trips with his lantern to see if Lydia was all right, and she was.

WICHITA TEN YEARS AGO.

The Western Union Telegraph company began furnishing electric collections with clocks over the city.

Al. Clark and Fred Bruhn had a foot race on South Topeka avenue. Bruhn won. Both were members of the fire department.

W. A. Reed had called a meeting of those interested in straightening out Market street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

John M. Vorty, William Charles Peel and J. C. Langhorne of London, held a conference here with N. F. Niederlander, and W. A. Thomas looking to the improvement of the first named gentleman's property.

The Republican county convention that year was for the re-election of the proslavery law.

The Democrats nominated T. F. Brown for sheriff, John Deane for county treasurer, S. Dunkin for county clerk, Daniel Murphy for register of deeds, H. H. Henderson for surveyor and Alex. Clark for coroner.

Henry Golden, a prominent brakeman of the Missouri Pacific, was killed at the Ninnescah bridge.

The first of the sultry deep water meetings was held in Kansas.

There was a whole lot of discussion about whether the trolley wire poles should be on the side or in the center of the streets.

There was a wonderful lot of talk about closer trade relations between Wichita and St. Louis. Both the Eagle and the St. Louis papers were full of it.

There was a night blooming cereus at the home of Colonel H. L. Taylor.

The residence of Ex-Senator John T. Kelly in Wichita township was struck by lightning.

Miss Dencie M. Stevens entertained at her home on South Emporia. Her guests were: Misses Sarah Lawless, Lena Schultz, Alma, Sara and Minnie Cramer, Flora and Cora Trent, Mabel Stevens, Rosa Tazel, and Messrs. Samuel Botta, Grant, Charles, Ernest Cramer, Will O. Gabriel, John Tucker, Charles Yazel Victor Stevens and Arthur Mullett.

The residence of J. D. Botkin in this city was struck by lightning and his mother shocked.

Sheriff Hays was trying to re-trace Brown's journey with E. T. Brown.

Dr. R. M. Stevenson new superintendent of the schools, arrived from Columbus, Ohio.

The clearing house report for 1898 showed a total of \$68,573; 1899 the total for the same week was \$68,573. This week (\$89) was \$201,621.

Mrs. Farnham of Dakota, once Miss Josie Reynolds, a teacher in the public schools, was visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Schumacher of Hillsdale recently celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding.

James H. Swinford of Illinois, was visiting John D. Hutchings of College Hill.

Big meetings were held in the opera house and at Morgan's Grove, ten miles northwest, to meet the English capitalists here.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Reese gave a birthday party for their daughter Bertha. The guests were: Misses Dugas, Lillian Baker, Nellie Reese, Eva Imboden, Hattie McClung, Jessie Kendall, Sophia Gitt, Lena Bissanz, Mary Garver, Jennie Case, Mary McLain, Ida Kaufman, Lizzie Lyon, Grace McDams, Bessie Bruner and Ola Kinkaid.

Burton car works was having trouble with high water and was roaring.

Rev. and Mrs. Samuel L. Hamilton celebrated their silver wedding.

Miss Ada, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. R. Payne, was married to Mr. Richard Roembauch.

Who They Are

Mysteries of Dreyfus
Case Explained.

The following table explains the significance of the names and persons and matters that figure in the Dreyfus trial.

The Bordenau—The document found in Otto among the waste paper at the German Embassy, placed together, and attributed to Dreyfus, though undoubtedly Esterhazy wrote it. It offers secret information, and is, of course, unsigned and undated.

The Secret Dossier—A collection of more or less private documents bearing on the case, only one of which, unless the War Office has manufactured any more forgeries, mentions Dreyfus by name, and this is absolutely commonplace and innocent.

The "Dixit"—Article—Written by Esterhazy in the "Reclair," bitterly attacking Picquart on private information illegally furnished him by the War Office.

The "Blanche" and "Speranza"—Telegrams—Two telegrams forged by Du Paty de Clam and Esterhazy, and sent to Picquart with the object of "bluffing" him into the belief that a lady who was in the "plot" had given away the "secret" that he forged the Esterhazy "petit bleu."

The Petit Bleu—A telegram found at the German Embassy, written by Colonel von Schwarzkoppen, the German military attaché, to Esterhazy, inviting him to call. It was torn up, the writer having changed his mind about sending it. This Esterhazy contends is a forgery.

They Weyer Letter—A forged letter, incriminating Dreyfus, sent to the war office. Author probably, De Clam.

Ce Canaille De D.—A phrase in one of the documents of the secret dossier. Does not refer to Dreyfus, but to a subordinate, whose name is said to be known to the French war office.

The "Documents Libres"—In other words, that beginning "Ce canaille de D."—was the famous one which Esterhazy threatened Felix Faure he would disclose, unless protected against Picquart. He alleged it had been stolen by Picquart for a foreign embassy. Esterhazy eventually returned it to the war office after it had served its purpose.

Lieutenant Colonel Picquart—Ex-head of the intelligence section, took up the case of Dreyfus on the ground of insufficiency of evidence, and also produced the famous petit bleu (telegram), alleged to have been written to Esterhazy by the German attaché, Colonel von Schwarzkoppen, making an appointment, but then torn up and the pieces thrown into the waste paper basket, whence they were recovered by secret agents. He was removed from the army and imprisoned on a charge of forging the petit bleu himself. Since liberated. The Baron de l'Affaire.

M. Zola—The novelist, published his now famous letter of accusation ("J'Accuse") against the entire French general staff, accusing them, in point of fact, of a gigantic conspiracy to convict Dreyfus. Put on trial, convicted, fined and sentenced to imprisonment. His department and his sentence was quashed. Again prosecuted, but on a sentence in his article which barred any reference to the Dreyfus case. Hence he permitted judgment to go by default, and, being condemned, left the country, appealing, and lived in England, returning only recently to France. His celebrated denunciation is now proved to have been founded on absolute truth.

Commandant Forsinetti—Director of the Cherche Midi prison, where Dreyfus was made any confession, and eventually, after affirming a belief in his innocence, fell into disgrace.

M. Mathieu Dreyfus—The brother of the captain, was one of the pioneers in the campaign for revision. It was he who first denounced Esterhazy as the writer of the bordereau.

Count Walstein-Esterhazy—A soldier of fortune of the shadiest type, was one of the chief opponents of Dreyfus. M. Mathieu Dreyfus having denounced him as the writer of the bordereau, he was tried and acquitted, amid an anti-Jewish manifestation. Subsequently arrested on a charge of forging the "Speranza" and "Blanche" telegrams, but liberated on a technical point. He was, however, expelled from the army, and has since gravitated between Holland, London and Paris, now fully admitting he wrote the bordereau by desire, and now denying he ever said so. There is little doubt he did write it. With Du Paty de Clam, he stooped to any anti-Dreyfus trick, no matter how mean, but he played all parties equally false.

M. Schurer-Kestner—The senator. The first public man who prominently took up the cause of revision (in July, 1897). An able champion, who was not afraid of consequences.

Maitre Fernand Labori, counsel of Zola and Picquart. Also now appearing at Rennes.

Maitre Demange, Dreyfus' counsel at the court-martial and during the present trial.

Handwriting experts—Dreyfus trial No. 1—M. Gobert, M. Pelletier, M. Charavay, M. Teysseire, and M. Bertillon. Zola trial—M. Paul Meyer, M. A. Molinier, M. E. Molinier, M. Colerier, M. L. Franck, M. Havel, M. Paul Moirand, M. Giry, M. Bourneuf and Dr. Hericourt. Esterhazy trial—M. Guinand, M. Belhomme and M. Varinard.

All pro-Dreyfus. M. Charavay was at first against Dreyfus, then changed his views. All the witnesses at the Zola trial considered that Esterhazy wrote the bordereau.

Gave it as his opinion that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau, the three called at the Esterhazy trial affirming that they believed Dreyfus wrote the bordereau from Esterhazy's handwriting in order to conceal his own guilt and incriminate another.

M. Bertillon lent the comic side to the affair, drawing up a weird design of a fortress with defenses to indicate his views on calligraphic differences. It was received with shrieks of laughter at the Zola trial, and utterly discredited his view. None of the experts favoring Esterhazy are men of much repute.

General Mercier—Minister of war (November, 1895-January, 1896) when Dreyfus was arrested. His bitterness for and utterly implacable. It was he who laid secret evidence before the court martial judges.

M. Cazakow—Minister of war (October, 1896-April, 1897, June, 1898-September, 1899), announced the discovery of Henry's forgery, but reaffirmed his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus. He is a cousin of De Clam.

Lieutenant Du Paty de Clam—The melodramatic villain of the piece, set a trap to surprise Dreyfus by dictating to him the text of the bordereau. Warm supporter of Esterhazy, acted the part of the "vetted lady," assisted in forging telegrams to entrap Picquart, and did the

dirty work of the war office. Since discovered and expelled from the army.

General Zurlinden—War minister (January, 1898-October, 1898). Ex-minister, governor of Paris. Chiefly memorable for his expression in the chamber of "absolute conviction of the guilt of Dreyfus. A fine type of military blusterer."

M. Delagorgue—President of the Zola trial. Made history by his stock advice in favor of the war office party: "The question shall not be put."

General Billot—Minister of war (April, 1898, 1899) during the time of the Henry forgery. To his Schurer-Kestner opened up his doubts on the validity of the conviction of Dreyfus. Billot played him false, and took his stand on the "authority of the case judge." Muddled the Zola trial and stands convicted of consistent underhand practices.

General Chanolle—Minister of war (September 18, 1898-October, 1898). A creature of Zurlinden. Chiefly memorable for his stately elevation in the chamber.

General Rogot—The manufacturer of nearly all the war office lies about Dreyfus, the revision of whose lies he bitterly opposed. He was the savior of the general staff in its most illicit machinations, and that was why M. Deroulade tried to induce him to march on the Elysee.

Captain Guignee—Discovered Henry's forgery, and was satisfied with the rest of the documents of the secret dossier, which he collected and filed. Generally mistrusted.

M. Hadamard—The father-in-law of Dreyfus, a rich Paris merchant.

General Boislaure—Chief of the general staff at the time of the Dreyfus prosecution. Resigned because Henry deceived him. Was in touch with all the Esterhazy forgeries. Now ill, and keeping in the background.

Commandant Ravary—Drew up the blundering report at the time of the Esterhazy court martial.

Commandant Besson D'Ormescheville—Drew up the "act of accusation" for the court martial of 1894. Assumed allegations of guilt to be true.

General Gouze—Was the immediate superior of Picquart, against whom he was, after a moment's hesitation, a consistently warm supporter of Esterhazy. Unquestionably had doubts about Dreyfus' guilt till the influence of headquarters made him solid with the other generals, since when he bitterly opposed revision.

Speranza Letter—Forged letter sent to Picquart with the object of inspiring official despair, and inducing him to resign as an agent of the Dreyfus syndicate.

Cour de Cassation—Highest French court of appeal. The body which decreed the retrial of Dreyfus.

The Dossier—The collection of legal documents bearing on a case. Properly speaking, the "envelope" containing the documents.

M. Lemercier Picard—War office agent and writer of the humble type. Laid a trap for the Dreyfus party, which failed. He was imprisoned and hanged himself.

General Le Pelletier—Also on the French general staff. Supported Esterhazy and urged the Henry forgery in the Zola trial as an "absolute proof" of the guilt of Dreyfus.

Colonel Schwarzkoppen—The German military attaché in Paris to whom the petit bleu was sent, and who wrote the petit bleu to Esterhazy.

Major Pizzardi—The Italian military attaché, supposed erroneously, to have had relations with Dreyfus. Sent the telegram to his government on which Henry based his forgery.

Revision—The re-hearing of a case.

Colonel Sandherr—Member of the general staff, a fanatic anti-Semite. Died from brain disease soon after the first trial at which he played a prominent part.

The Syndicate—A firmment of the organization of the anti-Semites, who came to the conclusion that a number of wealthy persons were financing and "working" the Dreyfus campaign.

M. Paleologue—Foreign office expert and correct translator of the Demanard telegram, which Henry falsified.

M. Bethoux—The magistrate who made the preliminary examination in the Esterhazy case.

Mme. De Boulangier—A relation of Esterhazy and an acquaintance of Colonel Picquart. Esterhazy tried to drag her into the conspiracy hatched against Picquart by suggesting she wrote several letters to him.

M. Bertrand—Representative of the government at Zola's second trial, and violator of the law for the purpose of saving Du Clam, the forger.

M. Felix Faure—President of the French republic, and an unequal supporter of the general staff against Dreyfus.

M. Samir-Perier—President at the time of the Dreyfus trial. He had the courage to speak out in the court of cessation and announced that the prisoner was convicted on secret evidence.

Mme. De Paye—The mistress of Esterhazy.

M. Grillein—The keeper of the archives and an abettor of De Clam.

Captain Lebrun-Renaud—An officer to whom it was at one time alleged, Dreyfus made a confession. A member of the French police, who was in the room when he did nothing of the kind. Only the war office, by purposely distorting the officer's report on the circumstances, made it appear that he did.

Vetted Lady—Was Du Paty de Clam, disguised, who handed the "document libere" to Esterhazy, near the Arc de Triumphant. Esterhazy suggested that Esterhazy thought the lady was inspired by revenge on Picquart.

WOMEN AND BANKS.

Several of the largest banks of New York city declare that women depositors are more desirable than men. The lack of business ability in a woman, her ignorance of banking rules, her inability to keep her balance sheet, her lack of knowledge of what to do with a check, and her general disregard of banking rules are all well enough for the comic papers, they say, but the fact is that women save more money than men.

The New York Evening Post investigated the matter. "We find our female customers are less trouble than the men," said the cashier of the Fifth Avenue bank, which has 1,200 women depositors. Of course when a woman is opening an account for the first time, has never done anything of the kind before, and is ignorant of banking regulations, she must necessarily ask questions, and naturally feels a little awkward at first. But it is noticeable that after the method of doing business has once been explained, and any points upon which she is ignorant made clear, she seldom makes an error. The men depositors are quite as likely to make careless or foolish mistakes as women."

The Fifth Avenue bank has probably more women depositors than any bank in the city. In 1898 it introduced a special department for women, and catered especially to them. Separate paying and receiving tellers and bookkeepers look after the women's department. Reception rooms are provided, in which are desks with everything requisite for correspondence. Even dainty silver-lettered engagement booklets and callendars are furnished on

Continued on Eleventh page.

On Constitutions

Englishmen Cells
of Uncle Sam's.

The Constitution of the United States was recently made the subject of two lectures by Prof. Dicey before Oxford University, England.

Prof. Dicey's first lecture before the Oxford University Extension meeting consisted in a comparison of the constitutionalism of Republican America, as exhibited in the Federal of the State constitutions, with the modern monarchical constitution of England. The constitution of the United States, he said, was English; the Declaration of Independence effected no material change. The common law of England and English statute law up to 1776 still applied as before. The men who carried through the American revolution were, like the Whigs of 1688, "the last revolutionary of revolutionists." Nothing more than a somewhat exclusive interest in the greater concerns of the nation at large, in the neglect of local and state issues, had been accentuated unhappily by the unscrupulous naturalization of raw and ignorant immigrants, often more than questionable antecedents. There was, there was a custom inherent in various constitutional provisions of requiring that a member, whether of congress or of a state legislature, or even of the city boards of aldermen, should be eligible only by his immediate neighbors. No congressional district could be represented by a member whose residence was outside of the narrow limits of the district. Apply such a rule retrospectively in England, and that remarkable group of reforming Whigs who lived under despotisms. Americans shared to the full a prevalent belief that the prosperity of England was due to its constitution. The complaint of the colonists was not in their case the principles of the constitution had been violated. Washington, like George III., might have termed himself "a revolutionary Whig." Kent has recorded the great impression made on him by reading Blackstone's Commentaries, which had in essence a circulation quite immense for the time. Montesquieu then, widely acknowledged as an authority on the English constitution, was admired by Burke as much as by the authors of the "Federalist." At the moment of separation, the English constitution "seemed to every American the model of a free government."

However, the English colonists brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."

Turning now to details and qualifications of the English constitution, Dicey, he said, found a number of elements which had been brought to the New World, with the common law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper relations of the government to private citizens which had found expression in the constitution of England."